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better able to speak of them as they deserve, but I have already put your patience to a test, and must now leave the subject with the feeling, which I know is shared by some of you, that "the half has not been told."

Some further Notes upon Serenopsis Kempii.

BY ARTHUR HOLLICK.

(PLATE CLXVI.)

In a previous paper* I described and figured a supposed new fossil palm, from the Cretaceous formation at Glen Cove, Long Island, under the name *Serenopsis Kempii*. Since that paper was published, another specimen, in a better state of preservation, has been found, from an examination of which some additional facts of interest have been obtained.

The two specimens are alike, except that in the one now under consideration there are thin rays or filaments irregularly interspersed between and apparently proceeding from the lower parts of many of the main rays. These are either absent in the original specimens, or else so poorly preserved as to be invisible. They appear to be portions of the main rays which have become separated or split off. It may also be noted that in places there appear to be indications of reticulation between the rays, as if they might have been connected by a membrane. If so it must have been exceedingly thin, and a careful examination of the specimens does does not warrant us in assuming it. I am inclined to think that the filamentous rays and apparent reticulations are merely portions of the main rays which have been partly torn off, leaving fragmentary connections. This appearance is strikingly like that which many palm leaves assume upon approaching maturity. Prof. Lester F. Ward, of the United States Geological Survey, from whom I requested an opinion concerning the probable affinities of the plant, does not think it a palm, but suggests that it is more likely to be allied to the organisms which have been called

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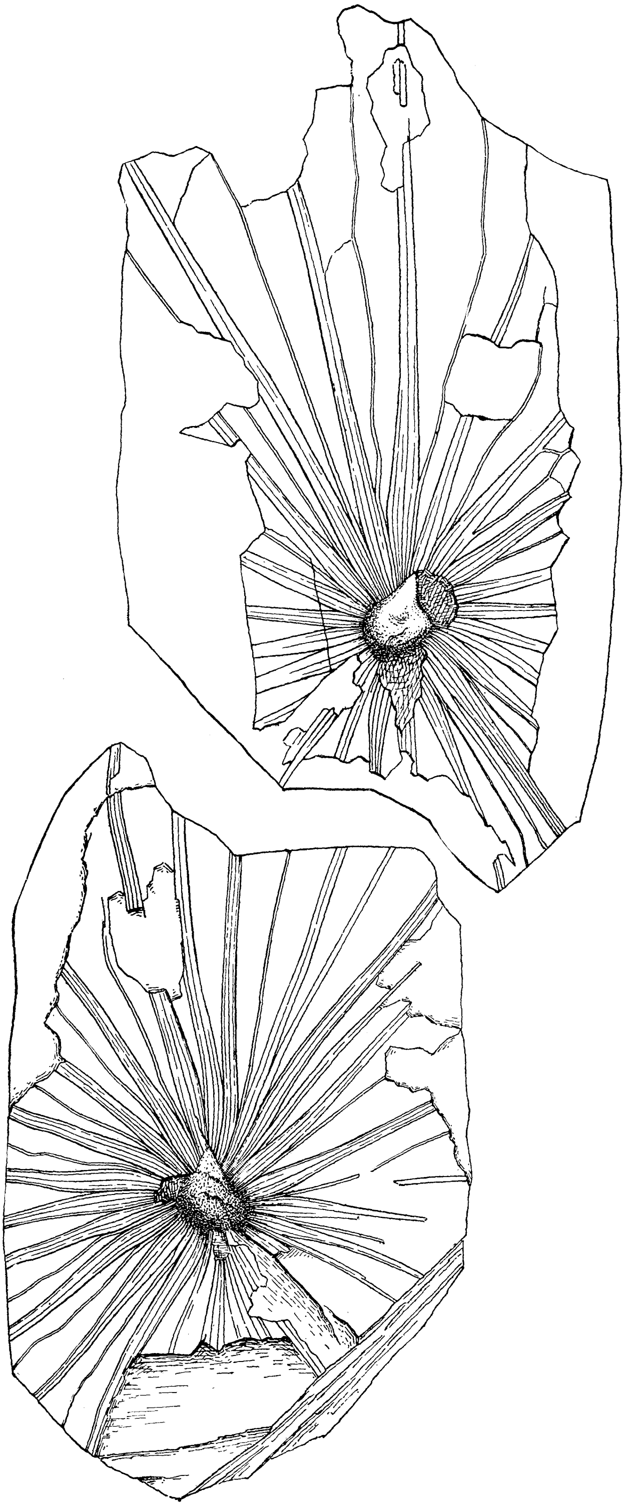
* "A ne Fossil Palm from the Cretaceous Formation at Glen Cove, Long Island" (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xx. 168, 169, Pl. CXLIX.).



SERENOPSIS KEMPII, HOLLICK.

Williamsonia, whose affinities are exceedingly problematic. Thus far it has not been found attached to any stem, but the triangular apex is identical with that of many palms and is different from any part of any *Williamsonia* which I have had the opportunity to examine. It is to be hoped that future discoveries may include other parts of the plant and that its true nature and affinities may be determined beyond question.

The Jæger Moss Herbarium.

Jæger and Sauerbecks' "Genera et Species Muscorum Systematici Disposita; seu Adumbratio floræ muscorum totius orbis terrarum," was published serially between 1870 and 1878, in the Jahresbericht of the St. Gallischen naturwissenschaftlichen gesellschaft in St. Gall, Switzerland. It is a bulky volume of 1550 pages, which are not consecutive, being those of the original publication. A list compiled from it is in use at Kew as a shelf index. Besides the names, the original citations are given, with the geographical distribution and the numbers of the exsiccatæ in which the specimens have been distributed. The collection made by Dr. Jæger includes most of the numbers cited, and up to a recent date was in the possession of the Boissier Herbarium at Geneva. Through the kindness of M. Barbey, who offered the collection to us, and the generosity of several friends, it has recently been purchased and presented to the Herbarium of Columbia College.

It is undoubtedly the most complete collection of exotic mosses in this country, occupying about 90 cubic feet. It is packed in large pasteboard boxes, the specimens laid loose in species covers of the standard size. We shall incorporate it into the general herbarium, designating the specimens by an appropriate stamp. The most valuable of the European Exsiccatæ are contained in it, there being such sets as the following:

Breutel, Musci Frondosi Exsiccatæ.
Breutel, Flora Germanica Kryptogamica.
Rabenhorst, Bryotheca Europæa.
H. Müller, Westphalischen Laubmoose.
Wartman u. Schenk, Schweizerische Kryptogamen.